

## Palestinians mark death of prisoner

AMMAN (UPI) — Palestinians staged mourning processions Monday to mark the first anniversary of the death in Israeli custody of Palestinian leader Omar Al Qazzam. Israel Radio said a masked Palestinian had killed a border policeman in the occupied Gaza Strip and wounded. In the West Bank town of Ramallah, troops clashed with about 200 Palestinians who threw stones, burned tyres and waved the Palestinian flag, which is illegal. In Jerusalem, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said a member of anti-Arab rabbi Meir Kahane set fire to the group's local headquarters, burning the door. Police confirmed an arson attempt and said they were investigating. Hospital staff in Bethlehem said 11 Arabs were injured by rubber bullets as troops clashed with demonstrators commemorating Qazzam's death. A leading member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Qazzam was Israel's longest-serving Palestinian nationalist prisoner. Jailed for 21 years he died from a kidney disease a year ago while held under armed guard in a Tel Aviv hospital.



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## Drug cartel threatens Kaifu

TOKYO (AP) — Colombia's Medellin drug cartel has threatened to kill Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu if his government does not free Colombians arrested in Japan on drug charges, a television network reported Monday. Fuji Television network said that on three occasions since December 1989, Japanese police investigators have received letters signed by the cartel demanding the release of the Colombians. It said the letters threatened that if they are not released, the cartel will kill Kaifu. Kokichi Shimoimura, a legislator who represented Japan at a special United Nations conference on drugs; Tadashi Oohori, chief of the Tokyo metropolitan police department, and several other officials.

## Iraqi jets run off runway, five injured

ISTANBUL (AP) — Two Iraqi passenger jets overshot the runway at Istanbul's Ataturk airport Monday and five people were injured, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The dispatch said the two planes, both flying from Baghdad, were involved in an almost identical accident 90 minutes apart. After overshooting the runway, the planes came to a halt in a field. Anatolia said: "Five were injured when passengers were evacuated through escape chutes, it said. One plane, a Boeing 707, was carrying 155 passengers and the second one, a Boeing 727, had 58 aboard," Anatolia reported. The airport was closed to traffic for two and a half hours after the accident, the report said.

## British police hold 3 in IRA suspects

LONDON (R) — British police said Monday they had detained three men for questioning in connection with the killing of a soldier by Irish nationalists. Police searched a hotel near the scene of Friday's attack where the three had stayed a day before the 19-year-old army recruit was shot dead at Lichfield railway station in England. The guerrilla Irish Republican Army (IRA), waging a campaign to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility for the shooting.

## Lebanon to ask Egypt to urge Israel pullout

CAIRO (R) — Lebanese President Elias Hrawi was quoted as saying he would ask Egypt to use its influence to get Israeli troops withdrawn from southern Lebanon. Hrawi, who is expected Tuesday to pay his first visit to Cairo since he was elected president in November, told the mass-circulation Al Akhbar newspaper he would also seek Egyptian help to assert his control over his war-torn country. "My meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is of great importance," Hrawi said in an interview appearing in Monday's edition of Al Akhbar. "Egypt has a prominent role because of its forefront position and because it is capable of urging Israel to end its occupation of South Lebanon," Hrawi said.

## Lebanese photographer killed in shootout

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen fatally wounded a cameraman in fighting that erupted at a peace march in Lebanon and rival Christian forces blamed each other for the killing. The Lebanese Forces (LF) militia said Monday that troops in plain clothes shot Pierre Shabat, an employee of an LF-run television station, after trying unsuccessfully to abduct him as he filmed Sunday's march. A spokesman for Aoun said Shabat was hit when 20 LF fighters, taking advantage of the March in Aoun's "land" to approach Aoun's positions north of Beirut, fired into the crowd. Aoun's troops earlier fired into the air to deter the LF men. Shabat, part of a Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation (LBC) crew covering the march in Dibayeh, died later in hospital. He was in his late twenties.

## Bush finds allies 'positive' to results of summit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President George Bush said Monday he was pleased with the results of the superpower summit and that allied leaders, including West German leader Helmut Kohl whose nation's future was at the core of the talks, believed the meeting was a success.

"I'm very pleased with the results of the summit," Bush said at the start of a cabinet meeting in the White House.

"There were some problems. I never said there wouldn't be," he said of the four days of talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that concluded on Sunday.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater, discussing efforts to unite the two Germanies, said: "The German question clearly is going to be resolved in an incremental fashion."

After the cabinet meeting Bush met United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who told him: "I hope to take advantage of what you have achieved," at the summit.

In an announcement reflecting the rapid pace of events, the White House said Bush was to meet Monday with the East German prime minister, Lothar de Maiziere. It will be the first time an East German leader has been to the White House.

Gorbachev pursues business

Gorbachev meanwhile waded through the American heartland and pursued U.S. money and know-how in San Francisco en route to historic talks Monday with South Korea's president.

Gorbachev's cross-country U.S. trip already has yielded two dividends — investment pacts with the oil company Chevron Corporation and with IBM Corporation — and promises more after a lunch Monday with 150 captains of industry in oil, banking, food, entertainment, airlines, hotels, real estate and computers.

The Soviet leader's business home in San Francisco late Monday, wrapping up a seven-day North American visit.

## Israel says no ban on emigres settling in occupied lands

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that Israel would not prevent Soviet Jewish immigrants from settling in the occupied territories despite a warning from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

"If the Soviet Union of President Gorbachev does not today see fit to tell its citizens where to live or go, it is as clear as daylight that we living in freedom and democracy are unable to accept limitations or impose them," Shamir said.

Bush told Gorbachev he would not submit a trade agreement he signed with Gorbachev for required congressional approval unless the Soviets pass a free emigration law.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry, which lobbies for Soviet emigration, strongly rejected Gorbachev's warning as a violation of "fundamental human rights" governing people's right to emigrate.

Israeli Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz invited Gorbachev to visit and see for himself that no sizeable numbers of Soviet refugees are settling in the occupied territories.

But Gorbachev rejected the invitation.

"I will be frank, the time has not yet come to go there," he said Sunday evening.

The League of Arab States...

expresses its satisfaction at the Soviet leader's remarks to members of the U.S. Congress on the need to hold an international peace conference and for Israel to stop exploiting Jewish immigration, the league secretariat said in a statement.

"But I hope they will heed

what the two presidents strongly



**FIGHTER PILOTS GRADUATE:** A new batch of fighter pilots graduated Monday and received their wings from His Majesty King Hussein at a ceremony held at one of Jordan's air bases. The King also presented awards to those excelling in their courses. The graduates included pilots from Arab countries. King Hussein, who was

accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and other officials, watched an air exercise in which several Air Force planes took part. King Hussein attended a ceremony for the inauguration of the Air Command and Staff Academy.

## PLO to call for firm Arab move against 'U.S. campaign'

By Lannis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee is expected to hold an urgent meeting in Baghdad in the next 24 hours and call for firm Arab political and economic measures to counter what Palestinian officials described as an American campaign to bloc efforts to provide international protection for the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied territories.

According to Palestinian officials, the PLO will demand that Arab governments adhere to commitments made at the extra-ordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad last week and assess Arab relations with foreign countries in light of their attitude towards the Palestinian people's national rights.

They said Palestinian officials said the PLO expected the Arab governments to respond to the American veto which killed a resolution calling for the dispatch of a three-member team to the occupied territories to investigate Israeli treatment of the Palestinian people. Senior PLO officials described the veto as "a hostile act" which warranted firm measures against the U.S. by the Arab governments.

They did not exclude economic sanctions against the U.S. to counter what they described as a "total and consistent American bias."

"The Arabs should adopt immediate effective action," PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milim told the Jordan Times, prior to his departure to Baghdad, Monday. "This should include firm political and economic measures in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions."

Asked if the PLO was demanding economic sanctions against the U.S., he said: "The Baghdad summit resolutions are very clear and no country is an exception."

Another PLO Executive Committee member Salehman Najah, said that the organisation would immediately push for collective Arab action. "The American veto is the first real and practical test to the Baghdad summit," Najah told the Jordan Times before leaving Amman for Baghdad.

American officials have linked the veto to a aborted guerrilla operation carried out by the tiny Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF) last week.

But Palestinian officials rejected this link as "an unacceptable pretext."

"The main flaw in the American position has all along been its refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," argued Najah. "We believe that this American position is the main reason behind the American veto."

In Milim's view American opposition to United Nations resolutions

pertaining to the Palestinian question and, or reluctance to effectively back them have practically rendered all of the resolutions practically obsolete.

"For me, there is practically no difference between America endorsing United Nations resolutions or vetoing them," Milim said. "In the final result none are implemented."

Milim, who usually voices very moderate views, argued that the only hope he sees in making Israeli respond positively to peace efforts is through establishing "a balance of terror in the region."

"Therefore the Arab governments should immediately start on enhancing their capabilities on all levels and in all fields," Milim said.

The Baghdad summit resolutions stressed the Arab countries' right to acquire advanced technology to develop their abilities in all fields, including armaments, as long as there is no complete elimination of all form of mass destruction weapons.

"It is either that we eliminate all forms of weapons and make this area a free zone from mass destruction weapons or we develop our abilities in all levels," Milim said.

PLO officials here and in Baghdad have expressed almost complete disregard to American threats to cut off the 17-month old U.S.-PLO dialogue. Last week PLO leader Salah Khalaf said the PLO "will shed no tears" if the U.S. implemented its threats.

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But Palestinian officials rejected this link as "an unacceptable pretext."

"We are even convinced that even if the dialogue continued for one more year — in the same way it was proceeding until now — it will produce nothing," said Milim.

Najah repeated Palestinian accusations that the U.S. aimed at "convincing the PLO to exclude itself from the political equation."

"The U.S. was trying to make us

accept, through the dialogue, an alternative Palestinian leadership," he said in a cynical tone, "throughout history many colonialist powers were able to create alternative leaderships — albeit temporarily — for national liberation movements but Israel had failed, and the U.S. is still trying."

Other PLO officials ruled out any possibility that the PLO will comply to recent American demands to publicly condemn the PLO operation and to expel its leader Mohammad Arafat, from the PLO.

"This is simply out of question," it is just not on our agenda," said a senior PLO official in Baghdad who asked not to be named.

Agencies add: Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said in the Washington talks that Moscow might stem Jewish emigration if migrants settled in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Gorbachev's statement shows Moscow has begun to be aware of the negative impacts of Soviet Jewish immigration and U.S.-Israel attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab relations.

PLO Ambassador to Baghdad Azzam Al Ahmad said.

Israel says 250,000 Soviet Jews might immigrate in 1990. About 38,000 have already arrived.

The PLO leaders would also discuss a U.S. veto of a U.N. Security Council resolution Thursday to send observers to the occupied territories.

A senior Israeli official said Israel believes the United States will maintain its dialogue with the PLO despite a foiled sea raid by Palestinian commandos on Israel last week.

"The U.S. won't cut the dialogue," the official told Reuters. "The Americans don't break plates until they've bought new ones."

Israel says it will urge Washington to end contacts with the PLO.

But the official said the dialogue was too important a part of U.S. Middle East policy to be abandoned.

## Crown Prince calls for well-planned strategy to face unemployment

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan

Monday warned that Jordan would be facing a greater unemployment problem among university graduates in view of the expected rise in population by the year 2,000 and called for intense educational programmes to train people oriented towards meeting the Kingdom's actual needs.

Addressing the graduation ceremony of the second batch of students from the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), the Crown Prince, who was deputising for His Majesty King Hussein at the ceremony, noted that the Jordanian population would be around 4.5 million — half of them under 15 years — by the year 2000, and that the gross national product would not be sufficient to address the unemployment problem.

"Jordanian universities have a basic role," he said. "They should draw up proper programmes to help Jordan face future challenges."

Pointing out that one third of Jordan's present skilled workforce was employed in the Gulf states, the Crown Prince called for setting up a "compensatory fund" to help Jordan provide skilled people to work in the Gulf region.

The Crown Prince said Jordan was living through a period of rapid international changes. "We the Arabs are facing very difficult and complicated situations as represented in Jewish migration from the Soviet Union and other countries (to Israel), an increasing Israeli extremism aimed at setting up the so-called 'greater Israel,' the problem of conflicts over Arab rivers and water resources, attempts to distract scientific and technological institutions and aggressive international public opinion campaigns against some Arab states and their achievements," he said.

The Arab World is exposed, said the Crown Prince, since the early seventies, to drain of its wealth, thought, civilisation, history and reputation as well as attempts to distort the Arab and Muslim image. The Arab World also faces racial and regional conflicts such as the strife in Lebanon and Sudan and sustained economic pressure aimed at implementing schemes that serve the interests of the enemies of the Arab Nation, the Crown Prince said.

The Crown Prince also cited several factors, including expected world population growth and the consequent mounting pressure on the developing countries which already account for 77 per cent of the world population, and the race for technological, economic and political supremacy, and said the situation could be very grave if developing countries were not prepared to confront the challenges.

## Police takes firm action against attack on shops

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Police have adopted strict measures to prevent and deal firmly with any incident causing damage to property following a spate of attacks on shops selling alcohol in Amman and Zarqa, a senior police source said Monday.

According to the police source, most of the attacks took place in Zarqa and investigations are continuing. But he declined to confirm or deny whether any arrest had been made.

The source, speaking to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said: "We have adopted strict action to prevent any recurrence of such attacks and will take firm measures against anyone causing damage to property."

Several attacks and threats against liquor shops were reported over past months. An unidentified group went on a rampage against two breweries and one distillery in the Zarqa area during protests last week against the massacre of eight Palestinian workers by an Israeli gunman near Tel Aviv on May 20.

In a bizarre attack on a restaurant serving alcohol in Russells on the same day of the protests, the assailants spirited away the "entire stock of alcohol inside the premises" before burning down the establishment, sources said. Several other restaurants were damaged.

The police source, who could not give an exact number of attacks on liquor shops, said several such establishments in Amman and Zarqa had received leaflets in the past week threatening to attack them unless they stopped selling alcohol. "The leaflets were signed by Muslim Youth, a group we have never heard of before," the source added.

"We are not even sure whether such an organisation exists," he said. "However, we are investigating the affair to find out whether there is any link between the threats and the attacks."

## Shamir hopes to form coalition government next week

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday he would have a majority in parliament to form a right-wing coalition government and that he expected to swear in the new cabinet next week.

Despite early predictions of a quick government, Shamir has spent the past 39 days trying to forge a new alliance with smaller religious and right-wing parties. It would replace the unity government with the Labour Party which was toppled March 15 by a vote of no confidence in parliament.

Shamir was expected to delay formal announcement until he ironed out details of his agreements with the smaller factions, Shamir said in a telephone interview.

He faces a deadline of midnight Thursday when the mandate given him by President Chaim Herzog expires.

Shamir said "some points

with smaller parties" were still pending negotiation and declined to elaborate. "There is nothing sure in Israeli politics, but at the moment we can say he has a majority with 61 seats."

Likud has the support of three orthodox factions and two independent members who are religious.

## Refugees die as quakes, rains delay aid to southern Sudan

**TIBARI CAMP**, Sudan (Agencies) — Hundreds of refugees have died and tens of thousands of people are going hungry in southern Sudan as earthquakes and rains delay relief supplies.

Few are starving but food is scant in areas such as Tibari Camp, relief workers told a Reuters correspondent during a 10-day trip to parts held by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

At the camp 215 people have died from malnutrition and disease since fleeing two months ago from deadly fighting around the besieged regional capital Juba, 55 kilometers southwest of Tibari, camp director Romano Lobwo said.

"We can't do anything for them. We have no medicine and we're running out of food," said Lobwo, who works for the rebel-affiliated Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA).

Nearby, a mother cradled an emaciated infant. "My breasts are dry and he won't eat," said Genetencia Wasuk, leading against a straw hut as the eight-month-old child wailed.

The SPLA has fought since 1983 to end what it sees as domination by the Muslim, Aristed north of the largely Christian and animist south. The war has displaced hundreds of thousands of people and drought has worsened their plight.

Crops are now thriving throughout southern Sudan, but plentiful rains have created havoc

for relief operations.

"It's a nightmare. We got stuck 12 times and had to leave one truck behind," a weary convoy leader said Thursday after arriving with 11 trucks in Bor, a steamy town on the White Nile River north of Juba.

Heavy earthquakes in the region last month destroyed a bridge near Torit, west of Juba. A Red Cross food convoy has been stranded for several days in Kenya waiting for repairs.

The earthquakes, which reached up to 7.5 on the Richter Scale, killed 13 people and destroyed dozens of homes in villages near the town of Mongola, a U.N. worker said.

At Tibari, where 5,000 people have built straw huts amid thorn trees and marshlands, the United Nations delivered seeds for planting and 100 tonnes of food in April. But no foods rich in protein and no medicines were delivered, Lobwo said.

U.N. officials said in Nairobi Monday that 95 tonnes of food supplies were being sent to Tibari but the SRRA had not requested extra medical supplies.

Trucks can no longer venture into the swampy "Sudd" region north of Bor.

The U.N. is planning air drops, the SRRA is sending a barge up

nating an operation to transport over 100,000 tonnes of aid to rebel and government-held areas this year.

The programme was delayed as negotiations with the SPLA and Sudan government stalled several times.

The U.N. backed a similar operation last year after about 250,000 people died of starvation and disease in 1988.

### Bomb threat

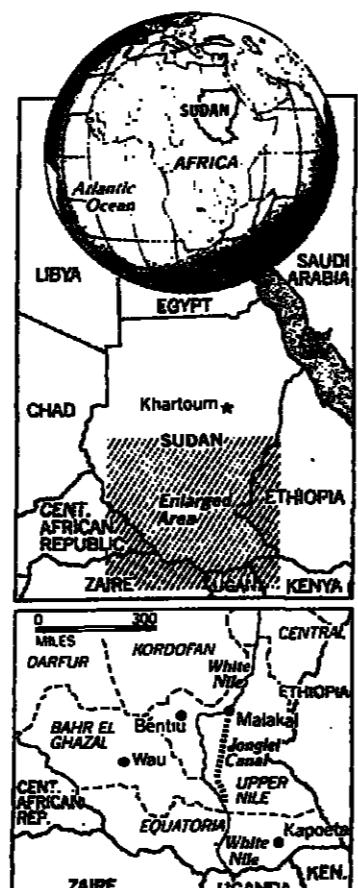
In a separate development, police Monday evacuated the building of the official Sudan News Agency SUNA in Khartoum for two hours after an anonymous caller said a bomb has been planted there, but no explosives were found following the search.

Police said an anonymous caller said a bomb had been planted in SUNA office and would go off at 11 a.m. (0700 GMT).

Around 300 SUNA employees and local correspondents for Western and Arab news agencies stood out in the street while police diverted traffic and carefully searched the 7-floor building. But nothing was found and the employees were allowed back inside.

The incident attracted a huge crowd on the down-town Gomhuriya Street where it is situated.

This is SUNA's third false bomb threat in around 10 years.



the White Nile from Bor, and the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) may repair an abandoned "marsh buggy" with three-metre tall wheels.

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## U.S. seeking Israeli guarantees for loans

TEL AVIV (AP) — The U.S. administration has informed

Israel it would not provide guarantees for housing loans to those areas since Israel occupied them in the 1967 Middle East war.

President George Bush, speaking Sunday at a news conference in Washington that summed up the four-day U.S.-Soviet summit, reiterated U.S. opposition to further settlements, saying: "U.S. policy is unchanged and clear. We oppose new settlements in territories beyond the 1967 lines."

Israel says it has no policy of directing new immigrants to the occupied Arab territories.

But the administration has informed the Israeli government last week it would not provide the loan guarantees "until there is a government in Israel that can assure the money would not be spent in the occupied territories."

West Bank or the Gaza Strip, home to 1.7 million Palestinians. About 70,000 Jews have settled in those areas since Israel occupied them in the 1967 Middle East war.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens' adviser Dan Naveh said he was not aware of such a message from Washington, and that the ministry has not received any announcement to that effect.

Israel seeks \$400 million in U.S.-government guaranteed housing loans to resettle some of the estimated 100,000 to 150,000 Soviet Jews expected to immigrate this year. Some 35,000 Soviet Jews have arrived so far in 1990.

The U.S. administration is concerned that some of the immigrants would settle in the occupied

territories.

The talks, chaired by Johannes Manz, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's special representative for the region, are

designed to breathe new life into peace efforts.

Under a 1988 plan to bring the 15-year-old desert war to an end, the United Nations has called for a ceasefire, to be followed by a self-determination referendum.

The Geneva meeting was to discuss technical aspects of the planned vote.

The opening of the meeting, scheduled for 0800 GMT, was later postponed until 1300 GMT and U.N. officials said it could now start Tuesday.

The talks are to enable U.N. officials to explain to the tribal chiefs how the world body will organise the referendum and who will be entitled to vote.

One of the meeting's main tasks will be to validate the 74,000 names on a 1974 Spanish census list of the territory.

Morocco and the Polisario have agreed that only those named in the census should be entitled to vote.

They differ widely on whether Moroccan troops and administrators should remain in the territory before and during the referendum.

"They were deployed at Geneva airport and in hotels, boding poorly for the climate of calm and freedom which must be a primary guarantee for the success of the identification commission," Polisario said.

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One of the meeting's main tasks will be to validate the



**ENVOY HONORED:** His Majesty King Hussein Monday conferred Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order on Sweden's Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lounback who is ending his tour of duty in Jordan. Lounback, who has been serving as ambassador of Sweden in Jordan since January 1987, received the medal from Deputy Prime

Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem at a special ceremony attended by several guests. Lounback also Monday had a meeting with Prime Minister Mubarik Badran to bid him farewell upon ending his duty in Amman. The Swedish embassy said Lounback would be leaving Jordan by the first of July.

## Ramtha border clash suspects formally charged

By P.V. Vivekanand

Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Thirty-five people involved in a clash with border security forces last month were formally charged in a Ramtha court Monday with resisting arrest, attacking and preventing security forces from performing their duty and attempting to seize government funds.

Thirty-three of the defendants who remain free on bail appeared in court and the other two were charged in absentia — one of them undergoing medical treatment for bullet wounds sustained in the clash and the other still at large — according to defence lawyers.

The first formal hearing of the case was postponed by Judge Mohammad Obeidat until June 26 since no prosecution witnesses were available in court Monday, said Ibrahim Al Hindi, one of 10 defence attorneys. The 33 defendants who appeared in court Monday were released on bail May 27 after being held since the night of May 13 when the clashes took place near the Ramtha checkpoint on the border with Syria.

According to police sources, the clashes erupted when mourners accompanying the body of a convict who died of leukaemia on May 12 at the

Swaq prison wanted to cross over to Syria but were turned back by the border security forces on the grounds that they did not carry proper travel documents. Mourners who possessed proper papers were allowed to cross with the body, but the others insisted on accompanying them and clashed with security forces, the source said.

According to Asma Khader, another defence lawyer, an earlier court ruling had referred the Ramtha case to martial law authorities, but the ruling was overturned on appeal and the case was referred back to the civil court.

Senior government officials have said that the only cases to be tried under martial law would be those related to Petra Bank and the Jordan Gulf Bank, which were taken over by the Economic Security Committee under martial law provisions in August last year.

The Lower House of Parliament, which begins an extraordinary session Tuesday, will review substitute civil laws drawn up by the government to fill gaps left by the expected total abolition of the 1935 defence law, under whose provisions martial law was proclaimed in 1967.

The 10 lawyers defending the accused in the Ramtha clash case are: Asma Khader, Zaki Al Zoubi, Salim Al Zoubi, Ibrahim Al Hindi, Farid Bader, Mohammad Bashabsheh, Mohammad Azmi, Bashir Al Abwe, Yousef Hamdan and Iham Abu Libde.

## Technical problems disrupt water supply

AMMAN (J.T.) — Citizens at Um Al Danan, Al Hanin and Ain Al Basha within the Amman and Baqa regions have not had water supplies for two weeks because the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has stopped pumping water to these regions due to technical problems.

Minister of Water and Irrigation Secretary-General Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the stoppage was due to the bad quality of water reaching these areas and the presence of a great deal of iron residues that rendered the purification units incapable of performing properly, leaving the water unfit to drink.

Bilbeisi attributed the negative development to excessive utilisation of underground water in the three regions and the additional consumption of water by their inhabitants.

WAJ is now making arrangements for supplying the three areas with water by trucks and through a water distribution programme, twice a week, until a drastic solution has been found.

for the problem," Bilbeisi pointed out.

He said that one way of solving the problem is by linking the water wells of the three regions with the Amman water network and replacing the old water pipelines with new ones.

He also said that the stoppage of water pumping to the three areas was designed to protect public health.

Last month Bilbeisi was quoted as saying that Jordan was expecting a severe shortage of water in the near future and would have to turn its attention to prospects of benefiting from non-traditional water resources like recycling treated wastewater to be used in farming, desalination and utilisation of water collected behind dams.

Jordan's annual domestic water consumption was estimated at 180 million cubic metres of water, expected to rise to 260 million by the year 2005.

Meanwhile, Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf returned to Amman Monday after representing Jordan at a confer-

### NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Prince Hassan visits industrial exhibition

IRBID (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday afternoon visited the second Jordanian Industrial Exhibition at Yarmouk University. Prince Hassan, who was accompanied by ministers of trade and industry, energy and mineral resources, supply and tourism and antiquities, Irbid governor, presidents of Amman Chamber of Industry and Irbid Chamber of Commerce and Yarmouk University, Irbid Mayor and Irbid police department director, inspected the various sections of the exhibition. Taking part in the exhibition, which was opened under the Royal patronage on the occasion of the Kingdom's Independence Day on May 23, are 135 Jordanian industrial companies.

#### Badran receives ACC secretary-general

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mubarik Badran received in his office Monday ACC Secretary-General of the

Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Hilmu Nummar. Nummar briefed Badran on the activities of the ACC general secretariat and on steps being taken to implement the agreements between the ACC states.

#### Badran meets Arab banking Institute chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mubarik Badran received in his office Monday Arab Banking Studies Institute Director-General Abdul Aziz Al Saqaf and reviewed with him the various activities of the institute. Badran affirmed the government's keenness to take care of the Arab organisations and committees.

## Air ticket prices to be raised

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prices of air tickets sold in Jordan are to go up by at least 10 per cent effective as of June 1990, and the move seems to have been prompted by a request made to all airlines operating in Jordan by the Royal Jordanian (RJ) the national airline.

An RJ official was quoted Monday as saying that the increase in prices came as a result of RJ's request calling on all airlines to reduce a discount on tickets offered to customers to 10 per cent, down from 25 per cent. "RJ seeks to sell tickets for the same prices, with equal discount offered to clients by other airlines," the official told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The statement was obviously issued following a report in the Arabic daily Al Ra'i Monday about the airlines' decision which takes effect immediately.

The report said that all airlines operating in Jordan will raise the price of air tickets by 10 per cent and will also increase a government tax charged on each ticket from three to five per cent.

In reply to a question by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on air tickets for the U.S., an RJ official said that tickets for

Amman-New York flight used to be sold for five per cent less than tickets bought for the New York-Amman route. "That had encouraged customers to buy their tickets from Jordan in Jordanian currency instead of purchasing them in the United States with U.S. dollars, which in turn had negative effect on RJ's hard currency revenues," the official said.

He said this situation prompted RJ to raise the price of tickets on the Amman-New York route by five per cent to be on a level with the market prices in the United States.

As to the increase in the government tax by five per cent, up from three per cent charged on each ticket, the official said that it was a government decision and RJ, like all other airlines, will have to abide by the decision.

With the new increase airlines, including RJ, have now increased the prices of air tickets for the second time in the past two months.

They increased air fares four times since the beginning of 1989 by at least 60 per cent. The reason given at the time of the increases was that the measure was needed in view of the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar against the U.S. dollar.

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Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday presents diplomas to graduates of a health education course (Petra photo)

## Zaben outlines plans for basic health services for all

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has

been seeking to provide health services for all its citizens through a primary health care strategy initiated in 1978, and it hopes to meet the World Health Organisation's target of providing primary health care for all by the year 2000, Health Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said Monday.

He said that the primary health care programmes applied in Jordan aim at providing protection for the infants and their mothers against dangerous diseases like measles, polio and tetanus, as well as diarrhoea.

The minister was addressing a ceremony for the graduation of 45 women who took part in a health education training course

larger scheme to bring primary health care services to all Jordan's families," the organisers said.

According to the health minister, plans have been worked out in cooperation with USAID and the Catholic Relief Service to provide training to women to become community health workers in the regions of Karak, Maan, the northern Jordan Valley and later to other areas.

Attending the graduation ceremony were U.S. Ambassador Roscoe Suddarth, USAID Director Lewis Reade, Catholic Relief Service Director Vicki Denman and other officials and relatives of the graduates.

## Jordan marks World Environment Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan along

with nations of the world will Tuesday observe World Environment Day which marks the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Kababri last March said that more than 600,000 visitors came to Jordan in 1989, registering an increase of 4.8 per cent over the number of visitors in the previous year. Of those nearly 71 per cent came from Arab countries.

atmosphere for its citizens," Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Dugmeh said in a statement on the eve of the occasion.

"Jordan was among the foremost nations of the world to prepare for a national environmental strategy; Jordan observes a Jordanian Environment Year and signed international conven-

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## Summit decisions need vigorous action

NO MATTER how often and hard one hammers on the subject of massive Jewish immigration into Israel it would never be enough to reflect on its full implications and magnitude. But it is extremely important to recall in this context that Jewish emigration to Palestine between the first and second world wars were the direct cause of what we know now as the Palestine problem. Once it is fully realised and appreciated that the genesis of this problem is organically linked to early massive Jewish immigration to Palestine, then and only then would it be possible to comprehend the full extent of the danger that is posed by the just-started exodus of Soviet Jews into Palestine. That is why it was incumbent on the Baghdad Arab summit to be seized with the issue and to deal with it urgently and forcefully.

It goes without saying that it would be never enough or acceptable to just give the subject rhetorical attention without a corresponding meaningful reaction. The tools available to the Arab World are indeed many and they should be very effective if the Arab leaders exercise the necessary political will to apply them. The reason why certain countries, whether from the East or the West, seem to brush aside the Arab outcry against Jewish emigration is because these countries have grown accustomed to disregard Arab opposition to their policies as mere rhetoric. Thus only practical and solid steps by the Arab World as a follow-up to their Baghdad resolutions could succeed to convince such countries of the seriousness of our intentions. Accordingly, it is the hope of the entire Arab Nation that the resolutions adopted by the summit will not remain ink on paper and will in due course be enforced with vigour and determination. While it would be presumptuous to lecture the Arab leaders on how to deal best with this issue, it is nevertheless appropriate to remind them that giving real and strong support to the Palestinian people under occupation would go a long way to consolidate their continued steadfastness and at the same time frustrate Israeli plans to make room for the new emigrants at the expense of the rightful owners of the land of Palestine.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Monday discussed the outcome of the superpower summit in Washington with particular focus on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's warning to Israel against settling Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories. The paper said the warning was a genuine expression of respect for the Palestinian people's human rights. Gorbachev's stress on the fact that the Palestinians, like the Jews, have human rights which must be respected and that Moscow will have to re-examine its decision to allow Jews to leave the Soviet Union if Israel pursues the policy of settling them on Arab land and perpetuates its occupation of Palestine have brought the Soviet Union's stand closer to that of the Arab Nation, said the paper. The Arabs do not prevent Moscow from allowing Jews their human rights and emigrate, but they do object to moves for settling these immigrants in Arab land, Al Ra'i said. The Soviet Union's stand with regard to the settlement of Jews in Arab lands is very important because the United States is intent on helping the Jews to evict Arabs from their homeland and settle in their place and is also encouraging the Israelis to pursue their criminal policies in occupied Palestine, the paper added. The Arab hope, Moscow will now back words with deeds and stop this injustice being done to the Palestinians, Al Rai added.

An Al Ra'i columnist says that the success of the various industries at the Sahab Industrial Estate proves the efficiency of the private sector in stimulating the national economy. Commenting on the opening of five new factories at Sahab by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Sunday, Tareq Masa'weh says that the government should continue to reduce the role of the state in investments, and the prime minister ought to take the initiative and prevent any state hegemony on private enterprises. The writer notes that a free hand for the private sector conforms with the new democratisation programme, but the government's role as a monitor of developments remains necessary. Masa'weh expresses the view that the government ought to stop its own foreign trade especially in the field of basic supplies and cut down on routine in government offices which tend to obstruct progress. The writer pays tribute to the prime minister for creating an optimistic atmosphere for the investors and the Jordanian public by focusing on the benefits of investment in the country. He says that the government's endeavour in development is indeed encouraging investors, but that it will do better if it sells all its shares in public shareholding companies and leave their boards to open the door even wider for the private sector to enter and contribute more towards the Kingdom's progress.

Sawt Al Shaab said Monday that the Arab Nation has had no influence whatsoever on the superpower summit in Washington. President Bush did not change his position with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict nor did Gorbachev stop Jewish immigration into Palestine, the paper noted. Although Moscow is trying to convene an international conference on the Middle East and despite recurrent statements by the European Community on the Arab-Israeli issue, nothing of significance has yet happened, said the paper. What proved of some effect, however, was the Baghdad Arab summit, which did not show fear of the American stick or feel reassured by the Soviet statements about the immigration, the paper said. It said that the Washington summit proved that the United States persists in its efforts to remain the sole dominant power, handling the Middle East issue at will and with guidance from world Zionism.

## The Middle East strategic balance in perspective

By Yezid Sayigh

OVER THE past few years concern has been expressed repeatedly regarding the spread of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems in the Middle East. Especially vocal have been the Western nations, although many of them have contributed to the phenomenon, whether by the commission of direct technology transfer or by the omission of silence — in particular, over the 35-year-old Israeli acquisition programme.

In recent months, concern has turned into alarm following a series of events since September 1989: Israeli and Iraqi test-firings of ballistic missiles; Western disclosure of purported Iraqi attempts to acquire nuclear weapon "triggers" and the notorious "super-gun"; the exchange of Israeli threats to attack Iraq's nuclear and military-industrial installations, met by counter-threats to "burn half of Israel with binary chemical weapons"; and the launching of the second Israeli satellite, *Ofeq-2*, aboard a long-range booster rocket.

### Deterrence and retaliation

This sequence has given rise to the view that the Middle East has entered a new era, dominated by a "balance of terror." It has also prompted growing speculation about the new "rules" of the strategic equation in the region, in which military security is increasingly dependent on the mutual ability to destroy one's opponents.

For example, one Arab military analyst argues that the core concepts from now on are "deterrence" and "retaliation" — both non-conventional, evidently. Extending the case, he also discusses some of the issues and scenarios drawn from the standard theory that evolved in Europe after 1945 on the so-called first and second strikes.

Conversely, other commentators decry the emphasis on the "deterrent" nature of Israeli nuclear preparations — since that implies a defensive posture. Instead, they see Israel's possession of nuclear-capable aircraft, ballistic missiles and satellites as indicative of a fundamentally offensive military strategy — leading to compellance rather than deterrence.

For their part, Israeli experts reinforce the tendency in current debate towards acceptance of deterrence theory in the Middle East. This is already evident in official Israeli statements, such as the threat by Chief-of-Staff Dan Shomron to direct a "devastating and painful blow" to Iraq if it attacked Israel with chemical weapons. Similarly, Shimon Peres commented pointedly after the launching of the *Ofeq-2* satellite that "Iraq should not deal militarily with Israel."

Non-government analysts expressed the implications more clearly, with some reviving the call, raised by such Israeli writers as Shai Feldman at the beginning of the 1980s, to declare possession of nuclear weapons and adopt an avert deterrent policy. Additionally, strategic expert Gerald Steinberg notes that a process of defining "red lines" is now underway, in which each country specifies to itself and its adversaries, implicitly or explicitly, the *casus belli* over which it would use weapons of mass destruction (*International Herald Tribune*, April 6). He and other Israelis imply though that this balance will not be stable, and that Israel will inevitably strike a preemptive blow (at Iraq), possibly within the next two years.

### War-waging capabilities

On the face of things, these are clear threats and definite trends. However, the acceleration of events and growth of speculation appear only to be confusing the issue. Largely lacking so far is a precise look at the technicalities and practicalities of nuclear/chemical/biological (NBC) warfare in the Middle East context; a look that goes beyond mere numbers to what military experts call war-waging capability. That is, can we know how many of each type of weapon there are, but what can they actually do? How possible is it to use them in reality, with what effect and repercussions — military, demographic, environmental, and political? These should be inescapable issues for the political leaders and military planners involved to deal with; much depends on just how carefully and rationally they perceive the questions and provide the answers.

Admittedly, it may seem pious to hope for such an approach from the governments concerned, especially as their decision making is affected by a variety of factors not directly military or technical: the desire for domestic prestige and regional influence; sense of regime insecurity and external threats; institutional pressures, technological momentum, and political competition from within the army, military industry, and ruling elites. It may also seem irrelevant to raise the need for careful consideration of incentives and starting assumptions when the Middle East has already moved so far in reality towards a balance of terror.

Furthermore, to debate cold-bloodedly the practicality of non-conventional warfare appears repugnant, even immoral, as if to do so lends it a semblance of legitimacy. Nonetheless detached analysis is essential if there is to be any slow-down in the race of acquire these weapons and delivery capabilities, and if progress is to be achieved in breaking the cycle of action and reaction they set in motion. In this context, measures taken by Western governments since 1987, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and the more recent media and official campaign, can be particularly counter-productive. Not only do they obscure the original incentives and driving forces of the Middle Eastern states concerned, but they also misrepresent the real balance of power and of local NBC capabilities.

(A case in point of the counter-productive effect of some Western policies and portrayals is the incorporation of Israel in the U.S. "Star Wars" programme. While moving to set up the MTCR to prevent ballistic missile proliferation in the Third World, the U.S. has assisted Israel with technology and \$150 million since 1988 in order to develop the Hetz anti-missile missile. Besides providing critical missile technology, this will eventually provide Israel with a "shield" that could conceivably allow it first to attack its neighbours and then to destroy their retaliatory missiles while in the air.)

In a certain sense, the gravest danger lies in the distortion of reality, exaggeration of threats and intentions, and mechanical application of preset ideas and theories on non-conventional conflict. This may stimulate an even greater acquisition effort on the part of Middle Eastern states, firstly, and secondly might encourage a premature resort to weapons of mass destruction, whether due to over-confidence or insecurity. Current treatment of the issue tends at once to be emotive and value-loaded, and indiscriminate with regard to types of weapons and their actual lethality. It deals with the NBC threat as if it were monolithic and unvaried, although in fact it consists of several distinct strands and layers. An obvious consequence is to make de-escalation and conflict-resolution more difficult.

Indeed, by dealing with the issue in the Middle East in these inadequate terms, media, experts, and officials in many countries make a confrontation more likely. A psychological environment is built up in which regional actors not only feel threatened, but also misperceive the extent and limitations of their own ability to launch or sustain NBC attack. Conversely, a hard-headed look at military and technical capabilities can help separate fact from fiction: thus it may dampen the inclination of Middle East governments to employ weapons of mass destruction on the one hand, yet at the same time highlight the very real risk of a conflagration taking place, on the other — Middle East International.

## A more orderly oil market in the offing

By Shawkat Hammoudah

**Shawkat Hammoudah**, an associate professor at Drexel University and consultant to Jordan's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

AMMAN — The oil market has been showing a widening split between gasoline and crude oil. There is a tightness of gasoline supplies but an abundance of crude. In the week May 5-11, the American Petroleum Institute (API) announced that gasoline stocks in the United States stood at 215.04 million barrels, down 9.3 million barrels from a year earlier. This market is tightening up as the driving season approaches. Just during the May 5-11 week, gasoline supplies declined by more than four million barrels from the previous week.

The dichotomy between crude and gasoline, which is a product of crude, is created by specific factors, some of which are temporary in nature. The crude market is generally more efficient than the gasoline market in the sense that current crude prices incorporate available information faster than current gasoline prices. Refineries may pay different prices for their crude, depending on whether they buy it on the spot market or on a contract basis.

OPEC and oil refiners are not the only ones that influence gasoline prices. Final pump prices are also determined by service station operators who try to hold off prices as long as they can. There is also a one-to-six month lag between the time when crude is extracted and when it is refined, depending on the origin of the crude.

Several temporary factors, in addition to the approaching summer season, have accounted

for the split. The refiners have been slow in their turnarounds from heating oil to gasoline. Many refineries, including Exxon Bayway, the world's largest refinery, are down for maintenance. This is partly due to the aging of refineries in this country.

Where are prices of gasoline and crude headed over the next three months? Will the less efficient gasoline market pull up the more efficient crude market so that the two markets will move in tandem? The available signs indicate that crude prices will adjust just upward to gasoline prices.

In other words, the split is likely to be resolved on the gasoline side. In two weeks, the summer driving season will start which will significantly increase the demand for gasoline and, with it, the demand for crude. During the following few weeks, the oil industry will be looking up to OPEC's meeting on July 25. The industry understands the recent shift in power structure within OPEC. The decisionmaking process is now concentrated in the hands of three producers: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). What makes these three countries the power brokers within the 13 member nations of the OPEC is not only their excess capacity and reserves but also their political and cultural homogeneity.

## Warsaw Pact seen dying or already dead

By Colin McIntyre

Reuter

VIENNA — The Warsaw Pact, the seven-nation military alliance forged by Moscow to wage the cold war, appears to be mortally wounded if not already dead, Western and Eastern diplomats say.

It ceases to exist like the Cheshire cat in Alice in Wonderland.

Georgy Arbatov, a leading adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said last month, adding: "But there are still some traces of the smile."

East German Disarmament and Defence Minister Rainer Eppelmann was more blunt.

"The Hungarians have signaled that they want to leave the pact. The Czechoslovaks want to freeze the alliance. It's not quite clear what the Poles think," he said last month.

"It seems as though the Warsaw Pact is breaking up."

Eppelmann, speaking at a ceremony marking the pact's 35th anniversary since it was formed in response to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), said a pact summit on June 7 would be vital in determining its future.

With the democratisation of East Europe over the past year, members of the pact, created and dominated by Moscow, are increasingly putting their own national interests before those of

an alliance that many feel no longer has any real meaning.

Nowhere is the disintegration of the Communist alliance more apparent than in Vienna, where NATO and the Warsaw Pact are negotiating big cuts on conventional forces in Europe.

What began as discussions between two blocs in March last year have increasingly become talks between 23 different sovereign states, a leading East bloc diplomat said.

A Western diplomat said: "At the start it was us and them. Now it is more and more becoming Moscow versus the West, or even Moscow versus the rest."

In recent weeks the Soviet Union has twice been forced to table its own proposals at the Convention on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks after failing to find a consensus among its allies.

One of the proposals concerned Moscow's plan to convert surplus tanks to civilian use, an idea that has found little favour among its nervous former allies, who fear these could be converted back to military capability.

There are also major differences among the pact allies on the question of verifying a new arms treaty with on-the-spot inspections of NATO states.

One senior Hungarian delegate told Reuters that while his country saw no danger from NATO countries such as Denmark and Spain, it could imagine a possible unilateral one, echoing other members' views that the winding-up process should be orderly, unburdened and negotiated.

Calling the Warsaw Pact a relic of the cold war that was destined to disappear once that ended, Adrian Nastase, a spokesman for Romania's ruling National Salvation Front, added: "At the same time we have to ensure that all the pieces of the puzzle fit together."

Western delegates to the CFE talks said that despite their increasing independence, Moscow's former allies were compelled to work as a bloc in order to achieve arms cuts and the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

But many delegates take the view that once a CFE treaty is completed and signed, the Warsaw Pact would cease to exist in all but name.

"They need agreement between them to change current force levels," one Western delegate said. "Once a treaty is in place and working, the amount of cooperation between them need not be very great."

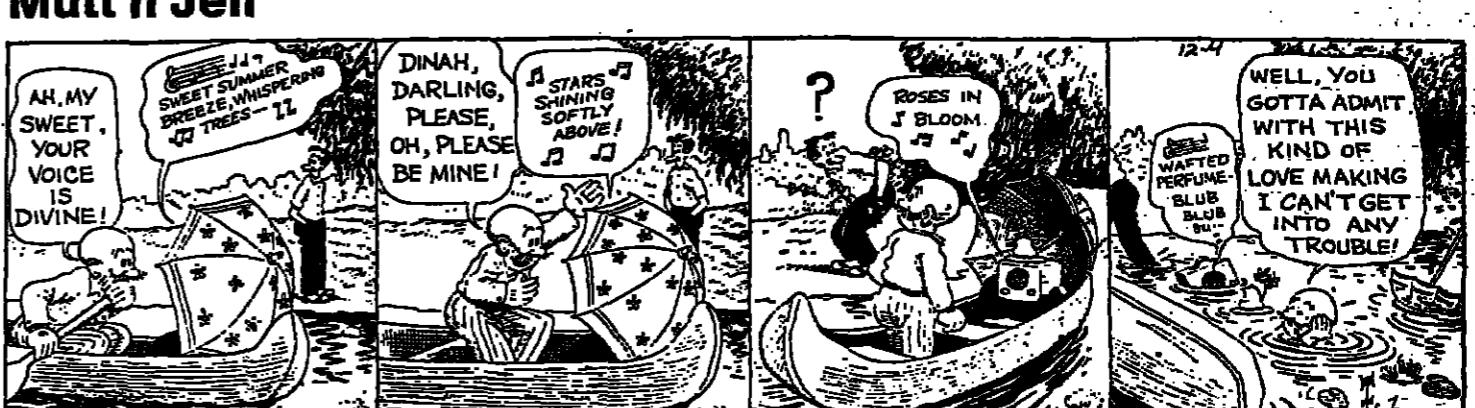
"They are still trying to work together. Only if major differences can't be resolved do they go their own way."

Some of Moscow's allies believe that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be wound up, and that European security should be discussed and managed within the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

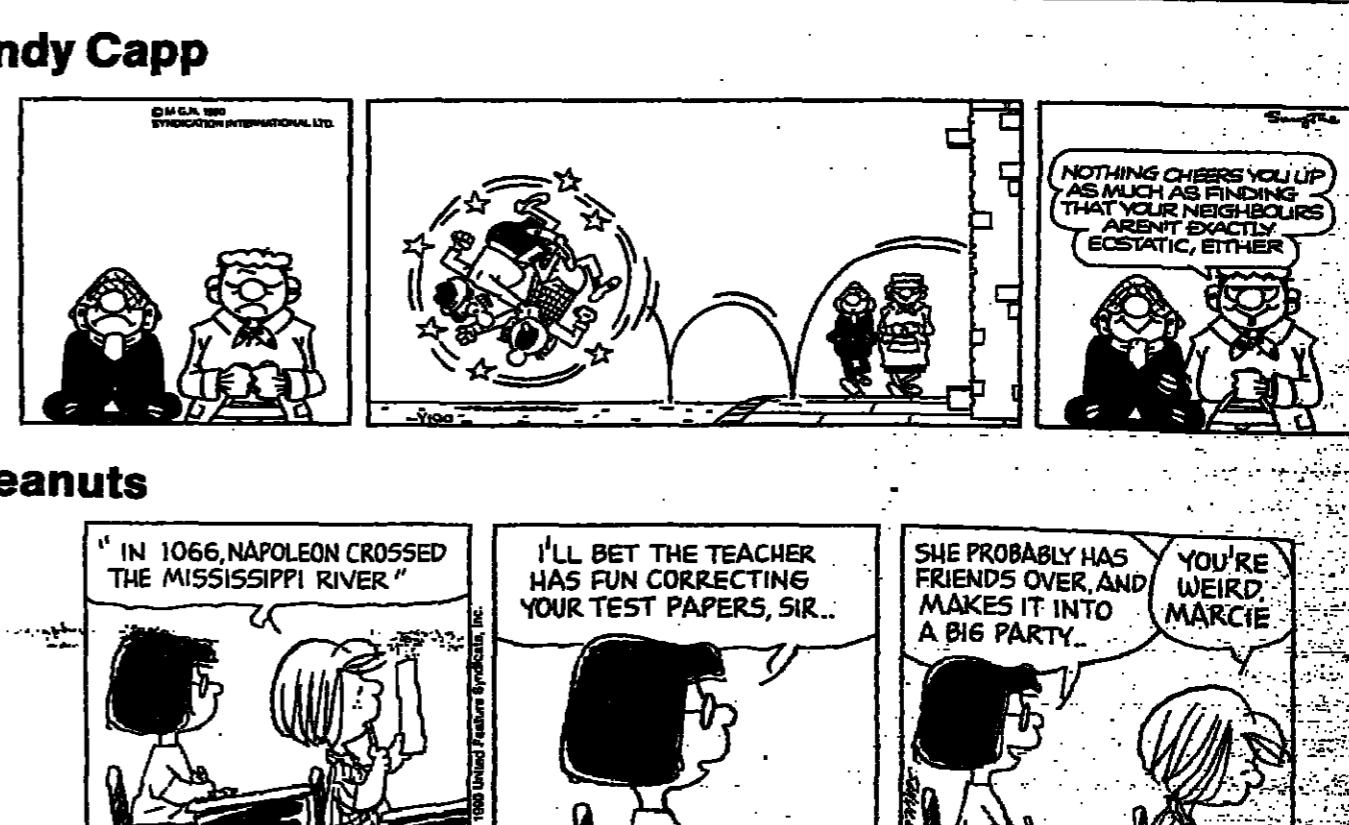
This idea is opposed by NATO states, which are still not ready to drop their guard completely towards the Soviet Union.

A secret NATO report considered by the alliance's defence ministers last month concluded that while the Warsaw Pact was a spent force, the Soviet Union had continued modernisation,

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Stroking the fires of apartheid

By Andrew Steele  
Reuter

WELKOM, South Africa — Racism has placed the town of Welkom under siege.

After Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk's first tentative steps towards negotiating a settlement to South Africa's political stalemate, white bigots are stoking apartheid's fires in this Orange Free State mining town.

Khaki-clad vigilantes, charging that police are unable to contain crime in Welkom, have established 'night patrols' to chase blacks from the town's neat suburbs and leafy avenues.

Armed with shotguns and magnum pistols, vigilantes head out in groups of 12 in unmarked vans to patrol the uneasy streets of the town, which means "welcome" in Afrikaans.

Organisers say most night patrols are uneventful, with routine checks on the properties of elderly people and women living alone.

But trade union and civil rights officials say the vigilantes are more concerned with "black-bashing" and terrorising law-abiding residents than maintaining law and order.

**No I don't play basketball, do you play miniature golf?**

By Samantha McArthur  
Reuter

BERNE — For people whose heads constantly bump against low ceilings and whose feet dangle limply over the end of the average bed, knowing you are not alone up there can be a great comfort.

Each year the European tall people's gathering, hosted recently by Switzerland's "long people's club" provides a chance for giants from around the world to compare how it feels to tower above other mortals.

Short people might be surprised to learn how tough it is to be tall.

For example, tall people live in perpetual dread of being asked if they play basketball.

"No, I don't play basketball. Do you play miniature golf?" said Lyn Ramsey, (2.00 metres/ six foot 11 inches), who travelled from Philadelphia for the three-day meeting which ended here last weekend.

Tall people face numerous practical difficulties too.

"We have terrible problems finding shoes and clothes to fit and can't find that don't have to be adjusted for our height. All this can 'cost the earth,'" said Elisabeth Frank (1.85 metres/ six foot one inch) who helped bring together more than 450 people for the meeting.

"Our German friends have been trying for years to get tax reductions because of their extra expenses."

The psychological effects of being tall can be the most jarring, especially for women.

"I feel quite petite among this lot. People here have big hands, wide shoulders and the women have proper hips but usually it's hard to feel feminine. When I'm with short women I get the urge to open doors for them," said Ramsey.

Ramsey met her boyfriend (1.91 metres/ six foot three inches) at a tall club. In normal

white pro-apartheid backlash.

The conservative reaction is spreading, mainly from towns like Welkom — rural communities of Afrikaners where strict racial segregation often still prevails.

Muller said that his telephone never stops ringing from like-minded citizens all over South Africa who want to establish armed neighbourhood watches in their towns.

They say they have a mission to clean up their home town of 75,000 whites, surrounded by huge compounds housing thousands of black miners who work in the goldfields.

"We don't want kaffirs dancing in the streets. If they want to play with fire we can play with fire as well," said Hennie Muller, one of the masterminds of the "white security" scheme.

It was established shortly after the government opened the floodgates of black dissent in February by releasing Mandela from jail and legalising protest movements such as his African National Congress (ANC).

But whites living in South Africa's conservative hinterland did not subscribe to the generally favourable reviews of de Klerk's initiative, and their reaction in Welkom has fuelled fears of a

Muller said the boycott will only spawn violence within the black community, and said most blacks opposed such militancy.

David Naude, one of Muller's fellow vigilantes, said most blacks were conservative at heart and subscribed to the policies of the white rightist Conservative Party, which advocates strict apartheid.

"They don't want to live with us just as much as we don't want to live with them," he said.

The Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers were bombed earlier this month, and officials believe that right-wingers angered by the union's part in organising the boycott were behind the blast.

Damage was slight and no one was injured, but few believe the violence will stop there.

As the atmosphere grows ever more poisonous, the Welkom police force is stuck in the middle, countering accusations of bias from both white and black.

A spokesman said the force was doing its best to get both sides to sit down and talk.

But unless they succeed soon, Welkom may be blown apart by the kind of racial violence that most South Africans were fervently hoping had become a thing of the past.



Mother and relatives mourn over a victim's body after he was killed along with others in Hyderabad, Pakistan.

## Guns-for-hire wreak havoc in Pakistan

By Ibrahim Khan  
Reuter

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistan's riot-torn city of Karachi, where scores of people have died in the past week, is bristling with Kalashnikov assault rifles, and those who cannot afford their own can rent one by the day.

"You can take dozens on rent," gun-broker Sahib Dad says about the Soviet automatic rifles smuggled by the thousands into Pakistan from neighbouring Afghanistan.

You pay for the ammunition on a use or return basis.

The Kalashnikov, or its Chinese AK-47 equivalent, is the weapon of choice for the militants who have turned the cities of Southern Pakistan into a battleground.

More than 250 people have died in the past week in the port city of Karachi and Hyderabad in fighting between ethnic groups and police. Since 1986 more than 1,500 people have been killed in Sind Province.

In the past month, shoulder-fired rockets have also been fired in both cities, demolishing houses and upping the stakes in the battle for supremacy between Muslim refugees from India and native Sindhis.

Last week, four men emptied Kalashnikovs into a bus in Karachi, killing 24 people and wounding 33.

An Afghan refugee camp near Karachi is known for renting out genuine Kalashnikovs as well as cheaper copies made in Pakistan's lawless tribal area bordering Afghanistan.

The going rate is 2,000 rupees (\$91) a day, said Dad, a Pushmush who has a watchman's job near Karachi city railway station. He makes most of his money from commissions for acting as a middleman in such arms deals.

"The (Kalashnikov) owner also wants 10,000 rupees (\$455) as security before delivering the weapon at your doorstep," Dad said.

Police are reluctant to talk about the guns for hire, but student and political activists confirmed that Afghans at the Gadap Refugee Camp, 30 kilometres east of Karachi, offer weapons for sale or rent.

In Karachi, a Soviet-made Kalashnikov costs up to 35,000 rupees (\$1,600), the Chinese version sells for 25,000 rupees (\$1,130) and a Pakistani copy for 20,000 (\$900).

The rifles used to be in great

people and to keep opponents at bay, says Mohammad Siddiq, Editor of the Sindh Express Newspaper.

Increasing robberies have forced banks and other big companies to employ private security guards, while ordinary citizens of Karachi fear to go out at night.

"The growing Kalashnikov culture among students has ruined education," Shahid Usmani, a lecturer in Karachi's Urdu Science College, said.

"The students bring Kalashnikovs in classes instead of books."



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# Economy

## OPEC trims output

LONDON (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has cut back some of the surplus that sent prices down as much as 30 per cent this year but is still pumping far more oil than the market really wants.

A Reuter monthly survey of official, industry and shipping sources completed on Monday estimated output in May was down since April by only 430,000 barrels per day (bpd) to average 23.22 million.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), a New York-based industry newsletter, put it higher at 23.5 million — PIW also had a higher number in April.

A May 3 agreement by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries had aimed to cut the total volume of crude produced by its 13 members closer to 22 million bpd to try to get supply more in line with demand.

Prices have declined sharply in recent weeks, reflecting OPEC's inability to resolve disputes over market share to fashion a leak-proof quota agreement.

Cargoes of North Sea Brent blend, the most widely traded crude oil, were quoted on Monday at around \$15.50 per barrel for prompt loading — down from \$23 in April.

According to the OPEC president, Sadek Boussena of Algeria, no independent assessment of the group's production will achieve "photographic accuracy."

But almost all sources agree that while Saudi Arabia has cut sharply, but perhaps 450,000 bpd, to get back beneath its 5.38 million barrel monthly OPEC quota

there does not yet seem to have been similar action by Kuwait which was also producing way over its limit.

Another over-producer, the United Arab Emirates, apparently also scarcely trimmed output. And some sellers, chiefly Iran have raised production.

Kuwait's own refining system and tanker fleet make its output notoriously difficult for outsiders to assess.

A Reuter estimate for its May output at 1.85 million bpd (including a neutral zone shared with Saudi Arabia) was provisional. Some sources put Kuwait slightly lower but others said it was unchanged from April's 1.9 million barrels — against its OPEC monthly quota of 1.50 million.

Either way, the Kuwaitis say their production is coming down gradually and will be seen to be lower in June.

Another impounder is how far Iran — below quota in April — raised volume in May to fill the gap left by the Saudis' cut.

Reuters put Iran at 3.1 million bpd in May, up 100,000. But several sources were sure it averaged at least 3.2 million and the Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), another specialist newsletter, said it touched 3.4 million.

That compares with Iran's OPEC quota of 3.14 million.

On the other hand, some Gulf-based informants doubted its fragmented oil fields could maintain more than three for very long after an apparent surge late April-early May.

Some monitors think that mod-



Sadek Boussena

est cuts by Kuwait, the UAE and some others could in June bring the OPEC total down to around 22.75 million bpd, especially if Iran falters.

Western industry executives say that may suffice to keep a floor under prices provided that the market feels that the next OPEC meeting, due July 25, has a chance of ensuring that some measure of output discipline prevails later in the year.

A crucial issue is whether Saudi Arabia, when it sets its July loading programme in coming weeks, will feel that the rest of OPEC is now helping it to shoulder the burden of defending prices with enough zeal to warrant its own continued restraint.

Gulf sources with some insight into Saudi thinking said last week the biggest exporter was irritated by the way that it cut volume sharply only to find prices staying weak because most others were apparently slow to follow its lead.

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Some monitors think that mod-

## Gulf peace prospects fuel Japan's interest in Iraq oil

BAGHDAD (R) — Japan, trying to secure long-term oil supplies, is interested in an offer from Iraq to help develop its oil fields. Japanese diplomats and oil industry executives said.

They said the interest was partly triggered by what they termed positive signs from Iraq and Iran of progress in peace talks which have been deadlocked since the 1980-88 Gulf war.

"A peaceful settlement will certainly bring us, both government and private sector, to invest in Iraq," a senior Baghdad-based Japanese diplomat told Reuters.

In recent weeks Iraq and Iran have exchanged messages on ways of turning their August 1988 ceasefire into a comprehensive peace.

In a policy shift last February, Iraq invited foreign firms to develop new oilfields, including the untapped southern Majnoon fields which hold about seven billion barrels.

Japanese oil sources said Japan, which has no oil resources

of its own, was seeking an equity share in Iraqi crude — a fixed percentage of production — in return for financing development projects.

But Iraq insists that repayment for investments would be in crude produced from the same fields where development took place and long-term contracts for additional supplies, rejecting any type of equity entitlements — a system long abolished when Iraq nationalised its oil industry in 1972.

"That is the sticking point between us and the Iraqis," said the manager of a major Japanese oil company after three days of talks with Iraqi oil officials Monday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said Japan was willing to enter sole-risk projects if Baghdad withdrew its objection to equity shares.

"Japan has no oil resources and equity in this area is of vital importance to us," one said. Baghdad-based diplomat said

British

Petroleum and Shell were already exploring some projects.

They said officials from Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and national oil company JNOC were scheduled to visit Baghdad Wednesday for more talks with Iraqi officials.

Gulf oil officials have said Iraq

is a founder-member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was finding difficulty in boosting oil production.

Iraq puts its proven reserves at

more than 100 billion barrels, in the world after Saudi Arabia.

But its relatively heavy, high-sulphur crudes are less attractive to refiners, especially in Japan, than gasoline-rich light oils from the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Japan now buys nearly 200,000 bpd from Iraq, less than six per cent of its total oil imports.

"In the long-term, Iraq is a potentially big supplier. We need to maintain our interest," one Japanese executive said.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 5, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

public that can be taken exception to and you protect your good name but after noon you can go after intimate aims.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You are on pins and needles to make some different moves in the morning but don't and later you can get into career and credit interests success.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You are upset about some obligation in the morning but postpone action and in the evening a new start shows how to handle it in the right manner.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A partner is in a petulant mood in the morning so avoid a quarrel while later you find you are able to have romantic happiness with attachment.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Work plans seem to go astray in the morning so be careful how to handle them while in the evening you can get out in the world and accomplish a great deal.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You are too likely in the morning to wrongly criticize a congenial companion so withhold comments but at night you can please a fellow friend very much.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) If an unpleasant situation exists at home during morning ignore for later you will find you can have happy moments at the entertainment you most appreciate.

## Uncertainty boosts greenback

LONDON (R) — The dollar ended higher across the board in Europe Monday, drawing strength from its role as a safe-haven in times of political uncertainty, dealers said.

They said dollar buying was encouraged by disappointment at the inconclusive outcome of the summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and by continued pressure on the West German mark.

"The dollar is not fundamentally strong but political factors are supporting the currency," said Masaru Igarashi, chief

dealer at the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank in London.

The dollar closed at 1.5955 marks compared to Friday's finishing 1.6888 and at 151.95 yen against 151.20. It was also up against the pound sterling and Swiss and French francs.

Dealer said the market was disappointed the summit did not yield agreement on a United Germany's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) or on Soviet economic sanctions against the rebel state of Lithuania.

Gold bullion closed nervously just above a four-year low as it later when New York opened.

## Donors press African bank to toughen its loan portfolio

By Rowena Whelan  
Reuter

now communism has collapsed in Eastern Europe.

Ghana's Finance Minister Kwesi Botchwey said there was a surge of triumphalism in the West, with ominous portents for relations between developing countries and the donor community of the bank's expansion.

He said donors increasingly believed the continuing crisis in Africa was of its own making.

African appeals for 75 per cent hike in its budget for soft-loans to \$4 billion and pleas for relief on Africa's estimated \$226 billion of debt elicited little more than lectures on the need for sound economic policy.

Donors argued the bank needs tighter checks on the quality of loans, and to keep arrears in repayments under control, before launching into new areas.

To avoid an open split at the close of the annual governors meeting Thursday, the bank with-drew a proposal to give \$55 million to its emergency relief fund and accepted cuts on spending \$6.5 million it wanted to use the combat crises such as locust plagues or famine.

The Africans are very proud of this institution. But they just want it to grow too fast," one donor nation governor told Reuters during series of meetings that ended Saturday.

Some delegates from the bank's 50 African members say the new tougher mood among donor countries reflects the West's renewed confidence in the universal benefits of capitalism for the continent.

Meeting in Abidjan last week, some of the 25 non-African members of the agency accused it of trying to grow too fast and being too liberal in dispersing soft loans in trying to become a key vehicle for modernising the continent.

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Both the market and the government have never forgotten the crash of the unofficial Souk Al Manakh exchange in 1982, which left \$90 billion of debt, led to years of court cases, and brought tight state control of stock trading.

One speculator at the time found his way into the Guinness Book of Records with debts of \$20 billion.

"It will take 20 to 25 years for a full recovery from the crash. If it had not been for the government, this market would have crashed too," said Farouq Sultan, analyst at investment consultants Amwal Company.

But daily volume at the market is respectably high and the government is preparing several measures this year to reinject life into trading of the 51 companies and eight banks listed.

The bank sector is the most active with about half of all shares traded. Total capitalisation of Kuwaiti stocks is about three billion dinars (\$10 billion). Some non-Kuwaiti stocks are also traded.

Trading over the past year has been sluggish with the Al Shail Kuwait Company index at 39.36 on May 23, almost unchanged from 37.90 exactly a year ago.

The government now holds about 30 per cent of all shares on the market and does not allow them to be traded. This

## Libya, oil companies make little progress

NICOSIA (AP) — Libya and three United States petroleum companies made little progress in talks last month about American oil interests in the North African country the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The newsletter, published in Cyprus, said the difficulties in the talks, held in Rome, were due mainly to the continuing political impasse between Washington and Tripoli.

The United States accuses Libya of promoting terrorism and imposed economic sanctions in 1986, including a ban on American companies dealing with Libya.

Since then, the U.S. companies' oil operations in Libya have been handled by the Libyans in a "state of suspended animation," the newsletter reported.

There is no sign of ties improving, although Libyan Leader Colonel Muammar Gadhafi has repeatedly called for better relations with Washington over the past year.

The American firms, Marathon, Conoco and Amerada Hess, hold equity in the umbrella Waha Oil Company in Libya. Their Rome talks last month were with Libya's National Oil Company.

In January 1989, then-U.S. President Ronald Reagan eased the sanctions to allow the oil companies to restart operations in Libya via non-U.S. subsidiaries and to lift Libya's oil for non-U.S. destinations.

But, the newsletter said, such authorisation for new unit trusts which would also allow non-Kuwaitis to invest, plans to computerise the exchange, and flotation of the state's stake in 13 smaller firms which are not yet listed, promises better times ahead for investors.

The unit trusts will be permitted to invest not only in Kuwaiti listed companies but also in real estate and overseas markets.

Another new law will make it easier for companies to get a listing. This should include dumping an old rule that forces firms which want a listing to first liquidate themselves and restructure, local brokers said.

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## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, June 4, 1990  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	116.8	117.5
U.S. dollar	670.0	674.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	439.8	442.4
Pound Sterling	1122.6	1129.3	Dutch guilder	350.1	352.2
Deutschmark	394.1	396.5	Swedish crown	109.9	110.6
Swiss franc	465.4	468.2	Italian lira (for 100)	53.6	53.9
			Belgian franc (for 10)	191.2	192.3

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6720/30	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1750/60	Canadian dollar
	1.7010/20	Deutschmarks
	1.9155/65	Dutch guilders
	1.4385/95	Swiss francs
	34.94/35.04	Belgian francs
	5.7340/90	French francs
	125.10/125	Italian lire
	152.4	



## Peace talks stalled as Khmer Rouge leader fails to attend

TOKYO (AP) — Talks aimed at ending Cambodia's civil war recessed after only 25 minutes Monday when Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan failed to appear.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials awaited contact from the four warring factions on a resumption of the talks, but developments cast doubts over the outcome of the first peace conference held in Japan since World War II.

The Khmer Rouge, the largest group in the loose three-party guerrilla coalition fighting the government of Premier Hun Sen, had said it came to Tokyo ready to sign a ceasefire agreement to end the 11-year-old war.

But it said it did not participate in negotiations that it described as two-sided peace talks led by Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the guerrilla coalition.

Hun Sen has refused to accept the Khmer Rouge as an equal negotiating partner in the talks or as an equal participant in any interim government, warning that the radical Communists could return to power and repeat a reign of terror of the 1970s.

Previous Cambodian peace

talks also have floundered over a future government role for the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the hundreds of thousands of Cambodian deaths during its rule from 1975 to 1979.

Foreign Ministry officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they could not comment on the reasons for the recess or the contents of the brief talks.

"Everything now is stagnant because of this question," one said. Asked about prospects for the talks' resumption, he said, "We don't know yet and we don't know yet what happened today."

After Monday's talks recessed, the participants continued to hold informal discussions in other rooms of the Akasaka Palace, the ministry officials said.

But the Khmer Rouge said the formula still resulted in talks between two sides, not among four warring parties.

"Consultations (on the format) went on till after midnight," the group said. "Unfortunately, the matter could not be solved."

Also in Tokyo to observe the talks was Thai Defence Minister Chavalit Yongchayudh, a key mediator between the Cambodian groups who was instrumental in drafting the proposed ceasefire.

Japan agreed to a suggestion from Thailand in April that it act

as host to peace talks between Hun Sen and Sihanouk to maintain momentum in the Cambodian peace process. But Sihanouk said Khieu Samphan and conservative former Premier Son Sam, leader of the other guerrilla faction, also should take part.

Japanese officials prepared a circular negotiating table that they hoped would solve the problem of a negotiating format, with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama surrounded on one side by Hun Sen and three representatives of his government, and on the other by Sihanouk, Son Sam, Sihanouk's son Prince Ranariddh, and Khieu Samphan.

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were meeting in Akasaka Palace, Khieu Samphan paid a 20-minute visit to Chavalit's hotel room in another part of Tokyo. Both sides refused to comment on their discussions, but the Khmer Rouge leader told reporters afterward he had boycotted the peace talks "because there are many problems."

"I'm here to sign the peace agreement," he said.

Sihanouk has repeatedly pledged he will sign a ceasefire agreement in Tokyo regardless of what happens, but also has said the Khmer Rouge should be included.

Fighting has intensified in Cambodia in recent weeks, with the guerrillas claiming victories in many parts of the country. The ceasefire agreement scheduled for signing in Tokyo reportedly has no measures for supervising a truce or new elections.

The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — are to hold talks on Cambodia in Paris in July. The United Nations has recognised the guerrilla coalition as the legitimate government of Cambodia, and Hun Sen has therefore resisted U.N. participation in peace plans.

While other faction leaders

## India, Fiji clash at U.N. meeting

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — India's dispute with Fiji over ethnic rights delayed the opening of a 47-nation annual meeting of the U.N. Social and Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific for several hours Monday.

India opposed Fiji's chairmanship of the meeting. The move was seen as retaliation for the closure of the Indian embassy in Suva last month and the expulsion of Indian diplomats from Fiji, said a U.N. official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

More than 300 senior officials, including 22 ministers and deputy ministers, from 47 countries were to attend the 10-day session of the commission called ESCAP. It is the 46th annual meeting of the organisation.

After a closed-door meeting lasting several hours, Indian delegates backed down and Fijian Minister for Trade and Industry Berenado Vuniabobo was elected chairman, allowing the meeting to proceed, the official said.

In a statement, Vinay Verma, India's permanent representative to ESCAP, said India set aside its objection in part "to maintain the sanctity of the crucially important principle of consensus which has always guided our deliberations in ESCAP."

The statement also cited the apparent unwillingness of any other country to take over the chairmanship and India's "excellent" relations with Pacific Island countries.

Legislatures in three English-speaking Canadian provinces — New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Manitoba — have refused to ratify the accord, named after the Quebec Lake at which it was drafted.

Some of the holdout premiers oppose a measure in the accord that would give every province a veto over senate reform. Others worry the measure recognising Quebec as a distinct society might conflict with the Charter of Rights, Canada's bill of rights for individuals.

Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon told reporters on his way into the dinner that his province would not ratify the accord as it stands.

It's a good meeting, it was a constructive and helpful meeting," a grave Mulroney told reporters after emerging from a four hour dinner at the Museum of Civilization across the Ottawa River from the capital.

"Everyone participated actively and vigorously, and we're all better acquainted with each other's positions," he said.

But it was evident the premiers had not substantially narrowed their differences over the Meech Lake Accord, a constitutional amendment that recognises Quebec's status as a distinct society and shifts more powers to the

provinces.

"If we leave Ottawa without a solution, the consequences will be very serious," said Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa. He has not said what Quebec would do if the accord is rejected, but has hinted that its failure could prompt the French-speaking province to quit the 123-year-old confederation.

"It's serious, it's deep," said Premier Grant Devine from the western province of Saskatchewan. "Everyone believes the nation comes first, but whatever we do has to be fair to every part of the country."

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